

## WOULD SEPARATE GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENTS

Claim Enough Revenue Is Derived  
From Hunters' Licenses to Pay  
All Expenses.

### ROANOKE ASSOCIATION ACTS

Appalachian Game and Fish Protective  
Association Issues Statement  
of Its Views After Sounding Gubernatorial  
Candidates.

That the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries already has been created and derives enough voluntary income from the sale of hunters' licenses to make it independent of additional taxes, is advanced by the Appalachian Game and Fish Protective Association as sufficient reason for a separate department, free from "the entanglements of other departments."

The association is careful to say that it doesn't care a whit who the head of the proposed department may be, and that Dr. W. H. Saunders, president of the association and deposed game warden for the city of Roanoke, is not a candidate for the office. It simply wants a "live man," according to its printed statement, who shall draw enough salary to enable him to give his entire time to his duties.

The statement is as follows:

"Necessary, 1916, the four States in the union enforce their game laws through State officers appointed or elected for that purpose. Four States, Virginia included, depending upon local officers, the passage of the game act, soon after that time, placed Virginia as the forty-fifth State to adopt some form of a model game law. Of these twenty-three States are in charge of a single officer, and twenty-one are governed by a board of game commissioners. While Virginia was placed under the old fish commission. During recent years several States have changed from single officer to commission, and others from commission to single officer. Some of them changing more than one time.

### WORKED FOR MODEL

#### GAME LAW FOR YEARS

"In Virginia those really interested in the protection of game have persistently and energetically worked for the passage of a model game law for a number of sessions of the General Assembly past, only succeeding at the last session after hard work, and now, we believe, the sentiment even greater in favor of a game department."

"This association worked hard for these ideas they thought correct, and among which was the separation of the Game and Inland Fisheries Department, with a warden head, composed of a chief under a Board of Game Commissioners after the idea of Pennsylvania, but because of the sentiment in the State in opposition to the creation of any new department, brought out by the replies of the three candidates for Governor and the uncertainty of the total revenue of the contemplated department, the Game and Inland Fisheries, the new department was placed under the Commission of Fisheries, with the understanding, as we were informed, and it was so stated in the public press, that the chief clerk in charge of the department, to all intents and purposes, be the acting commissioner.

"The hunters of Virginia have put up a 'game protection fund' much in excess of the most optimistic estimations, making nearly that Virginia is entitled to have its Game and Inland Fisheries Department, as are the other forty-four States. The General Assembly, very wisely, we think, rejected the expense of this department to its own fund, and the one as no persons are compelled to buy a hunter's license, unless he desires to hunt upon others' lands. Just as no man has to pay a dog tax unless he possesses a dog. This, we think, should be the shape of a hunter's license or taxation in any other form."

### CLAIM DEPARTMENT

#### IS ALREADY CREATED

"The candidates call attention to the fact that public sentiment is opposed to the creation of any new department, unless they are really necessary. Why this sentiment they do not say, but it is inferred that it is to keep down taxation, all right. We doubt if it is a single, desecrating voice in the State to that sentiment, but we claim that the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries has already been very much created, and, thinks he, the General Assembly, and the State to the energetic efforts of Virginia sportsmen for this much—not only has it been created, but is actually working and producing good—and our prayer now is that it be allowed the greatest latitude possible to be placed in that position in which we think it can do the greatest amount of good; first, by divorcing it from the entanglements of other departments, and, secondly, by placing in charge thereof a man thoroughly capable and, as one prominent sportsman says, 'one that will play ball.' Now we do not care a whit who that man is (some opinion to the contrary notwithstanding). If the present ex officio commissioner is the proper man, all right; if it be the present chief clerk, all right; if it be the present acting assistant commissioner, all right. But by all means pay the one man sufficient salary for his whole time, and the sportsman of Virginia will see to it that he does his duty. Now, will the increased expense of the department? We have already shown that it must be self-sustaining, and voluntarily so. Let's see?"

### WANT WHOLE TIME

#### OF STATE COMMISSIONER

"Section two of the same act gives the commissioner \$1,000 yearly, in addition to his other salary. This, we think, is a small salary for a State commissioner, with an additional 5 cents per mile for all travel in the discharge of his duties. We have no written statements at hand as to the amounts paid the chief clerk and the acting assistant commissioner, but they are both men of merit, and we do not believe they could be whole-time employed for a pittance. Therefore, we believe our information is very nearly correct when we say we are informed that they are paid a yearly rate of approximately \$3,000 for the two, making a grand total of \$4,000 per year, which, if correct, we claim is sufficient to pay a whole-time man at Richmond. It is \$1,000 more than the commissioner of Alabama gets. It is \$1,000 more than the chief warden of West Virginia gets, and it is from \$1,000 to \$1,200 more than was indicated as necessary in a report of the proposed game measures introduced at the last session of the General Assembly. This, should, in our opinion, certainly satisfy any of the wishes of the aspirants for Governor, that no increased burden of taxation or hunters' licenses is asked for or expected, and we do not believe

## Asks Every Woman to Stay at Home To-Morrow

To-morrow is the beginning of the "Big Drive" in the city of Richmond, when an army of women householders will be enlisted in a campaign for the elimination of all waste in the households of Richmond. Richmond expects every woman to do her duty in this national crisis. Let every woman in the city who is at the head of her household assist in expediting the registration to-morrow by staying at home, so that she will be ready to sign her food card when it is presented to her by the canvassers in her precinct. This simple request is made by the woman's committee of the Council of Defense, Virginia Division, which has charge of the registration for the city of Richmond.

any one will disagree with us when we say that one man, whoever he may be, could render a greater and more efficient service to the sportsmen of Virginia through their pet department, by whole-time employment in that service, than any man can with a split service, and the larger bulk of the division being devoted to other departments.

"Therefore, it would seem that Mr. Davis is apparently not open to argument, while Mr. Pollard says that he has not made a study of the subject, and is unprepared to answer any questions. Yet, we feel that he is at least open to argument, while Mr. Elliott states that he is not antagonistic, and will give the idea careful consideration."

"Now, sportsmen of Virginia, be you members of the association or of others, or be none take your choice. Also kindly remember that the president of this association is not and never has been an aspirant, or had any desire to be the chief commissioner."

## MANY RICHMOND WOMEN AT MONTREAL CONFERENCE

Summer School of Missions Attracting  
Wide Attention in Southern  
Presbyterian Church.

The woman's summer school of missions, which will be held at Montreal, N. C., the present week, will attract several hundred women of the Southern Presbyterian Church to the summer assembly ground of this church at this time. The attendance at the school last year passed the 600 mark in the number of delegates present, and it is expected that this number will be exceeded this summer.

The program is in charge of Mrs. W. C. Wimsborough, superintendent of the woman's auxiliary of the church, assisted by a program committee. Following the Bible hour, with which the morning session each day will begin, the remainder of each morning will be occupied with sessions of the general assembly, the study of home missions and foreign missions to be directed by expert teachers. The evening sessions will consist of popular meetings, and at each of these the several causes of the church will be presented by men who are prominently identified with the same. Among the speakers announced to take part on the program are Rev. Egbert W. Smith, D. D., Nashville, Tenn., executive secretary of foreign missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church; Rev. Homer McMillan, of Atlanta, Ga., secretary of home missions; Rev. Henry H. Sweet, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., executive secretary of Christian Education; and ministerial relief, Rev. Gilbert Gault, D. D., of Richmond. The woman's building, which was erected by the women of the church at a cost of about \$1,500, has been completed, and the past few weeks, and it will constitute a feature of special interest to the women who come to Montreal for the summer conference.

"The women of interest that during the past year the women's societies of the Southern Presbyterian Church with a total membership of 68,259, contributed to home and foreign missions and other causes of the church a total of half a million dollars, passing one for one year, and exceeding the contributions of the year previous by \$60,227."

## POLICE DEPARTMENT WANTS MORE MONEY

Needs Funds to Pay Substitute Police  
Justice and to Provide Traffic  
Signals.

Funds with which to pay the salary of a substitute police justice will be asked for to-morrow at the monthly meeting of the Board of Aldermen, and the body will also be requested to supply money to pay for the cost of erecting traffic signals on Ninth Street, between Broad and Cary Streets.

The Common Council has adopted measures allowing Police Justice Crutchfield to leave his bench for two months, and directing Mayor Ainslie to have the Police Department post signs on Ninth Street, calling the attention of drivers to the fact that parking vehicles on the west side of that thoroughfare is prohibited by ordinance.

## USING DOUBLE TRACKS

Traffic on North First Street Is Greatly  
Facilitated by Long-Needed  
Improvement.

With the completion of the double track on North First Street, between Broad Street and the viaduct, there is a marked improvement in the schedule of the cars of the Barton Heights and Gunter Park lines. The Virginia Railway and Power Company is now engaged in putting in the necessary double-track switches and curves at Broad Street, and this will be completed in a few days.

## WASHINGTON HIGHWAY IS MADE THROUGH POST ROAD

Action of Postmaster-General Opens  
Way to Spending Federal Funds  
on Improvement.

### BUILD REAL ROAD OVER SWAMP

Estimated That Completion of Good  
Highway Between Washington and  
Richmond Would Add 50,000 Tourists  
Each Year to Each City.

Designation of the Washington-Richmond highway as a "through post road" is news from Postmaster-General Burleson, which will be received with great acclaim by Richmond motorists, once they realize the means in reference to improving the erratic artery of communication in the Chappawamsic Swamp district of Virginia.

Under the provisions of the Federal aid road act the Secretary of Agriculture can only give assistance through a State highway department to roads over which the mails are now carried or may be carried in the comparatively near future. This was the measure on which the American Automobile Association, the American Association of State Highway Officials joined forces, and, in co-operation with other bodies, finally brought about its passage.

### MUST MEET USUAL

State Highway Commissioner George P. Coleman, of Virginia, and State Highway Engineer Henry G. Shirley, of Maryland, are the president and executive chairman, respectively, of the organization of the State highway officials, and are naturally both of them have had a great interest in the establishment of a trunk line route connecting their States with the North and the South. Mr. Shirley some time ago closed up all the missing gaps in Maryland, but the problem yet remained for Mr. Coleman to meet the unusual conditions in Prince William County, for Virginia does not give very much financial assistance to its counties, and a state highway system is yet established.

A considerable sum had been raised by the Richmond-Washington Highway Association, headed by Henry W. Anderson, of this city, but the swamp remained impassable and it was into this sort of a situation that the A. A. District of Columbia Club entered, and which caused it for some months past to raise money in Washington to turn over to the State Highway Department in order that the swamp road might receive the crying attention which it needed.

In finally convincing Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Blaklee, who is in charge of general routes, that the Washington-Richmond Highway should be made a through post road, Virginia will now be able to employ a portion of this State's 1917 Federal aid money, along with the money raised by the District of Columbia Club and some other funds available, in the building of a real road in Prince William County. Executive Chairman A. G. Batchelder, of the A. A., thus comments upon the importance of this missing link, which has diverted so much road travel away from Richmond:

"That the A. A. District of Columbia Club has long continued efforts to establish a modern motor highway between Washington and Richmond are to be crowned with success is a universal hope that now seems assured of realization."

### WILL PROVIDE FUND

#### FOR PERMANENT ROAD

"While our local club's recent campaign for funds supplied enough money to put a fairly travelable road through the Chappawamsic Swamp—a work which has been considerably delayed by adverse weather conditions—funds were not obtained to build a strictly first-class highway, one that would stand the test of heavy traffic and compare favorably with the sections of the road extending from Washington to Lorton, and from Fredericksburg to Richmond. The money which will be made available by the highway's designation as a through post road will result in the securing of the necessary money for good roads."

According to statistics compiled by the A. A. touring bureau, the establishing of a real road between the two capitals in normal times ought to bring in 50,000 motor tourists between Washington and Richmond each year.

Speaking of the value of good highways to the cities which they enter, and of how the big improvement which is to-day being made will place on a trunk road, Mr. Batchelder says:

"Everywhere in the land to-day cities and towns are struggling to get on their feet. The big improvement, just as fifty years ago they fought to obtain a place along the line of the railroad. Both argument and money are employed to coax good roads into the midst of a community, the enterprise being known full well that the motor tourist follows the good road, and that prosperity follows the tourist."

"I am quite sure that after the National capital's merchants and hotelkeepers have experienced the benefits that will surely come from the establishment of a modern highway between Washington and Richmond, they will regret not having built the road years ago."

## PREFERS NIGHT MEETING

Councilman English Will Seek to  
Change Regular Time for Street  
Committee.

When the Council Committee on Streets meets at 5 o'clock this afternoon it is expected that Councilman English will renew his effort to have the committee meet in the future at 8 o'clock, instead of at the earlier hour. Mr. English contends that it is difficult for members of the committee to leave their businesses at 5 o'clock, and believes that if the time of meeting is set back three hours that there will be an improvement in attendance.

The committee to-day has before it its usual docket of measures referred by the Common Council.

## Have You Done Your Bit for Ice Mission?

Sick Babies of Richmond Ask  
Remembrance From Those  
Who Go on Vacation.

Have you done your bit toward helping the Ice Mission of Richmond? Remember that a few pennies now may be the means of saving a tiny human life before the summer ends. This charity is primarily for supplying comforts to the sick babies of poor families, while there are many aged men and women, principally females, who cannot help themselves, who are not overlooked by the mission's workers when the mercury soars.

Perhaps you are planning a vacation. It would not interfere with your plans if you cut down your expenses 10 cents, a quarter, a dollar, or perhaps, \$5. Why not give it to the Ice Mission? You could enjoy your trip that much more for the realization that you had left behind assistance for those who are not so fortunate as to be able to afford a summer outing.

You have bought a Liberty bond and given to the Red Cross. Don't overlook the constant sufferers of your city. The appeals of the poor during the hot weather are especially to the Ice Mission, and the mission depends upon public donations to respond to the requests.

Do your share and send something to further this charity. Contributions received by The Times-Dispatch will be promptly forwarded to the mission, and the mission depends upon public donations to respond to the requests.

### HOWITZERS ARE IN NEED OF SEVEN MORE MEN

Lieutenant Pollard Here to Recruit  
for Command of Port  
Oglethorpe.

Four privates, two horseholders and a saddler are wanted to bring the Richmond Howitzers to war strength, and recruiting officers will be maintained in the Howitzers' Armory, on Eighth Street, for the next few days in an effort to get the needed men in line.

The Howitzers are at Port Oglethorpe, Ga., for intensive training, prior to embarking for Europe. The Howitzers are now secured will be forwarded to the Georgia camp to join the command.

The recruiting office here will be in charge of Lieutenant James E. Pollard, and will be open from 9 to 4 o'clock daily. In the event that enlistments are lax, the office will be moved on Broad Street, this plan having been very successful when tried several weeks ago.

Both Captain Myers, of the Howitzers, who is here on a furlough, and Lieutenant Pollard feel assured that the four privates will be secured without difficulty, and are hoping that the three specialists can also be enlisted. The shoers and saddlers are paid \$38 monthly.

The departure of the Howitzers for actual service, it is believed, will do much toward stimulating recruiting here, and recruiting officers for the various branches are hoping that this will be the case.

Enlistments have fallen off alarmingly in Richmond and throughout the district during the past two weeks, but the Howitzers are now secured will be forwarded to the Georgia camp to join the command.

Enlistments have fallen off alarmingly in Richmond and throughout the district during the past two weeks, but the Howitzers are now secured will be forwarded to the Georgia camp to join the command.

### PATRIOTIC SONGS

Copies Printed by Frank Trumbull  
Distributed to Employees of Chesapeake and Ohio.

Frank Trumbull, chairman of the board of directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, who is also chairman of the National Americanization Committee of New York, has had printed thousands of copies of the patriotic songs "Our Flag and Mine," which contains the history of the American flag, and "Songs of Our Country," which embraces patriotic airs.

Mr. Trumbull is having these pamphlets distributed among the employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio. In addition to this, the company has had the pamphlets printed, and is arranging to distribute them among the road's patrons.

### CARS IN COLLISION

Four Passengers Are Slightly Injured  
at Fourteenth and Main  
Streets.

In a collision between an Oakwood and a Hill Street car late Saturday night, four passengers were slightly hurt and the cars were badly damaged. The crews of both cars also received minor injuries.

The collision occurred at Fourteenth and Main Streets, at the corner of the intersection. The Hill Street car, driven by one of the passengers, sustained a wrenched hip. The other passengers who were injured were H. C. Smith, 1865 Fairmount Avenue; R. A. Collins, 201 East Main Street, and William Collins, 201 East Main Street.

### SECOND WARRANT FOR QUINN

Charged With Obtaining Money Under  
False Pretense in Operating  
Voting Contest.

Charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, Quinn was yesterday taken into custody by officers working from First Precinct. He was later bailed for appearance in Police Court this morning.

The complainant is W. W. Farrar, and the amount Quinn is said to have secured, \$29.

The charge is the second of its kind that has been filed against Quinn within the last week, and is the outgrowth of a voting contest conducted by the Evening Journal.

## PREPARING DETENTION CAMP FOR PRISONERS

State Council of Defense Receives  
Grim Reminder That Country  
Is Really at War.

### EMPLOYMENT FOR PRISONERS

The Hague Convention Provides for  
Their Pay at Rate of Same Grade  
in United States Army and for  
Other Privileges.

The Council of Defense received on Saturday another graphic reminder of the fact that the country is really at war, in the communication from Washington dealing with plans of the government for handling prisoners of war.

The States, chiefly through their councils of defense, will be asked to co-operate as the government's plans develop. Inside wire fences at three war prison barracks, the War Department has even now a considerable number of German prisoners, and, since its business is to be ready ahead of time, is completing plans for handling any number of thousands that the future may bring.

Work and pay for prisoners, their care and feeding, the mail, mail, guarding them, and a dozen other parts of the whole problem have been gone over and are now so near final solution that an outline of the organization and plans can be given.

All war prisoners, whether military or naval, will ultimately be placed in the custody of the War Department, and the adjutant-general of the army will have general control through five principal bureaus.

1. A bureau of administration charged with the composition and personnel of the guards, the pay, rations, clothing, and transportation of them.

2. A bureau of employment in charge of the labor of prisoners, both within their places of internment and on Federal State and private projects without the prisons.

3. A bureau of religious and educational welfare, to which bureau all matters connected with religion, education, recreation, and the dealing with Red Cross and benevolent assistance will be conducted.

4. A bureau of inquiry charged with the custody of the records of war prisoners, and through which information concerning the prisoners will be transmitted to the enemy's government and to the National Red Cross Society. This bureau is also charged with the forwarding of mail, money orders, and packages sent from the prisoners' home country for delivery to individual prisoners.

5. A bureau of repatriation, charged with the final restoration of prisoners to their home country at the conclusion of hostilities.

### THREE PRISON BARRACKS

#### ALREADY ESTABLISHED

The places of detention are known as war prison barracks, and at present three such barracks have been established, located at Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Douglas, Utah. Each barracks is commanded by a colonel of the regular army, assisted by a staff of officers similar to that of a commanding officer of an army post or camp.

The general regulations under which war prisoners are held were made the subject of a special article of the fourth Hague convention. In addition to this, the United States is bound by certain provisions of the Geneva convention.

Officers who may be made prisoners are allowed, under the provisions of the Hague convention, the pay of officers of the corresponding grade in the army of the captors' government, and such is the present practice in the United States.

The enlisted men who are made prisoners are given the same medical attention, pay, clothing and quarters as are allowed the United States soldiers. The quarters authorized for war prisoners are similar to those connected with the construction of cantonments used by the army of the United States. War prisoners are not confined in the sense of being placed in jails or prison institutions, but as it is necessary to limit their freedom of movement, the cantonments in which they are confined are surrounded by a wire fence. Within the limits of this fence prisoners are given liberty of action.

### EXERCISE OF RELIGION

The Hague convention requires that war prisoners should enjoy complete liberty in the exercise of their religion. To provide for this, there is a chaplain of the regular army on the staff of the commandant of each war prison barracks, who has general supervision of the religious matters connected with the prison and services are authorized for all prisoners so desiring where churches of special denominations are located in the vicinity of the place of internment. A representative of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association is also accredited to each war prison barracks, and in conjunction with the barracks chaplain, assists in the athletic and social life of the prisoners. In the event of the death of a war prisoner, the same honors and respects are shown as in case of the death of an individual of corresponding rank in the United States Army.

The educational welfare of the prisoners is under the immediate control of the barracks chaplain, who is charged with the organization of courses of instruction as elected by the prisoners, and who is also in the work by the prisoners themselves. Later vocational training will be introduced in each barracks to provide for prisoners who are without any trade or vocation, the qualified prisoners being shown as instructors for the others.

### ENTITLED TO SEND

#### MAIL WITHOUT POSTAGE

Prisoners are entitled to send mail matter through international mails without postage. Mail matter for domestic destination is subject to postage, as is also all incoming mail, both outgoing and incoming mail being censored at the barracks.

As the number of prisoners increases, the Adjutant-General will, under the authority granted him by paragraph 6 of the fourth Hague convention, authorize the employment of the prisoners on work connected with the public service, for individuals, and upon their own account.

In arriving at the wages to be paid prisoners for the above classes of work, the provisions of the international law govern. When the work is for branches of the public service or for private persons, the conditions are settled in an agreement with military authorities. The wages of prisoners go toward improving their position, and any balances remaining are paid them on their release, after deducting the cost of maintenance.

Complete records are kept of all sums disbursed for the care and up-

## Miller & Rhoads

"The Shopping Center"

# VALOR Must Be Generated by Judgment

A SOLDIER would be court-martialed, no matter what reckless bravery he displayed, if in his valor he didn't follow orders. And this he is required to do "without reply."

We who now belong to the nation's Army of Service are just as much subject to moral commands emanating from the nation's need.

One of the first of these is that business shall go on as usual—that the nation's industries, whence must come almost all the funds and the materials with which to carry out the obligations which the nation has so righteously assumed, may continue to employ, to produce and to prosper.

If the nation's industries are repressed by repressing normal consumption, the nation will be weakened in direct ratio to that repression.

If the nation's industries are kept normal by normal consumption—

wisely directed to avoid waste

—the nation will be victorious, and the valor and freedom of a free people will prove to be founded upon the rock of good judgment.

This is the nation's command to-day, and it is for us Americans—patriotic and true—to obey it.

To-morrow, the Housekeepers of Richmond and suburbs will be sought out and each will be requested to affix her signature to one of the Hoover Food Cards, the object of the plan being the conservation of the nation's supply of foods—the "saving of waste." It is sincerely hoped that no one of them will fail to be "at home" when the representative of the women's committee calls.

MILLER & RHOADS.

## ACADEMY---This Week

Maintains Wednesday and Saturday  
COMIC OPERA PLAYERS  
IN  
"LET'S GO!"  
A Musical Review in Two Acts and  
Two Scenes  
PRICES:  
Mats. 25c & 50c. Nights, 25, 35, 50, 75c.

## VICTOR---To-Day

MARGUERITE CLAYTON and  
JACK GARDNER  
In a Fascinating Drama of Night Life,  
"THE NIGHT WORKERS."  
And Other Pictures.

## BLUEBIRD---To-Day

LITTLE MARY McALISTER  
IN  
"THE WONDERFUL EVENT"  
The Second of the  
"Do Children Count" Series  
HARRY CAREY, in  
"THE WRONG MAN"  
A Sensational Bison Drama of the West

## BIJOU Four Days

To-Day, To-Morrow, Wednesday and  
Thursday.  
Norma Talmadge, in  
"POPPY."  
One Night of Madness—Six Years of  
Sorrow.  
COMING NEXT WEEK:  
Theda Bara, in "HEART AND SOUL."

## NEW WARRANTS ISSUED FOR L. L. HUBBARD

Nineteen-Year-Old Boy Dismissed Last  
Week Faces New Charges  
of Forgery.

L. L. Hubbard, the nineteen-year-old boy who was dismissed in Police Court here on June 28 after he had made good forgeries totaling \$1,350, is again wanted by the Richmond Police Department, where several warrants charging him with forgery are held. Hubbard was arrested here early in June, after it had been discovered that he had forged a number of time checks at the Western Union Telegraph Company office, where he was employed as a clerk. He readily admitted his guilt, but there was an unwillingness to prosecute, and the only charge placed against him was being a suspicious character, suspected of forgery. Seven checks, totaling \$1,350, constituted the extent of his peculations, so far as investigation at that time showed. This amount was made good, and when Hubbard was arraigned in Police Court for preliminary hearing on June 28, he was dismissed.

On Thursday afternoon it developed that Hubbard's alleged forgeries had extended even further than was first discovered, according to the information in the hands of the police, and warrants charging forgery were filed against him by an official of the Western Union Telegraph Company. When a search was instituted for Hubbard, however, it was found that he had left Richmond on Thursday noon, and efforts to locate him since that time have been unsuccessful. It is understood that the additional forgeries amount to between \$1,500 to \$1,800.

Change in Schedule. Announcement was made yesterday by the Southern Railway of changes in the schedule of its local sleeping-car service between Richmond and Danville. The cars will leave Richmond at 11:15 P. M. daily and may be occupied at Danville until 7:30 A. M. It will receive passengers at Danville at 9 P. M., leaving at 1:30 A. M., arriving at Richmond at 7:05 A. M.

## Rex Theater

—TO-DAY—  
"THE RAINBOW BOX"  
Featuring  
MARGUERITE CLAYTON  
IN "THE AFRICAN JUNGLE"  
Sells Animal Feature

## The Confederate Museum

TWELFTH AND CLAY STREETS.  
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.  
Admission, 25c.

## ODEON, To-Day Only

June Caprice,  
IN  
"A CHILD OF THE WILDS."